

TAK

- As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or taint worm to the weaning herds that graze. *Milton.*
3. Infection.
A father that breeds his son at home, can keep him better
from the taint of servants than abroad. *Locke on Education.*
But is no rank, no station, no degree,
From this contagious taint of sorrow free. *Prior.*
4. A spot; a soil; a blemish.
Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection
Fall'n into taint. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Now I
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shakespeare.*
My hellhounds shall lick up the draft and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint hath shed
On what was pure. *Milton.*
- TA'INTLESS, *adj.* [from *taint*.] Free from infection.
No humours gross, or frowzy steams,
Could from her taintless body flow. *Swift's Miscel.*
- TA'INTURE, *n. f.* [*tintura*, Lat. *teinture*, French.] Taint;
tinge; defilement.
See here the tainture of thy nest,
And look thyself be faultless. *Shakespeare.*
- TO TAKE, *v. a.* preterite *took*, part. pass. *taken*, sometimes
took; *taka*, Islandish; *ey tek*, I take; *ey took*, I took.]
1. To receive what is offered.
Then took I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the
nations to drink. *Jer. xxv. 17.*
They refuse to take the cup at thine hand to drink. *Jer.*
Be thou advis'd, thy black design forsake;
Death, or this counsel, from Lucippus take. *Waller.*
An honest man may take a knave's advice,
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*
Madam, were I as you, I'd take her counsel. *Philips.*
Distress'd myself, like you, confin'd I live,
And therefore can compassion take and give. *Dryden.*
2. To seize what is not given.
In fetters on the barking porter ty'd,
And took him trembling from his sovereign's side. *Dryden.*
3. To receive.
No man shall take the nether or upper millstone to pledge. *Deut. xxiv. 6.*
4. To receive with good or ill will.
For, what we know must be,
Why should we, in our peevish opposition,
Take it to heart. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
The nicest eye could no distinction make
Where lay the advantage, or what side to take. *Dryden.*
5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprize or artifice.
Who will believe a man that hath no house, and lodgeth
wherefoever the night taketh him? *Ecclesiast. xxxvi. 26.*
They silenced those who oppos'd them, by traducing them
abroad, or taking advantage against them in the house. *Clar.*
Men in their loose unguarded hours they take,
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*
6. To snatch; to seize.
I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and
take up any occasion to lead me to its contemplation. *Hale.*
7. To make prisoner.
Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow,
Where we may take him, and disgrace him for it. *Shak.*
King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter *ta'en*. *Shak.*
This man was taken of the Jews, and should have been
killed. *Acts xxii. 27.*
They entering with wonderful celerity on every side, slew
and took three hundred Janizaries. *Knolles.*
8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage.
More than history can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd to take spectators. *Shakespeare.*

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- I long
To hear the story of your life, which must
Take the ear strangely. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Let her not take thee with her eyelids. *Prou. vi. 25.*
Yet notwithstanding, taken by Perkin's amiable behaviour,
he entertained him as became the perion of Richard duke of
York. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- Their song was partial, but the harmony
Suspended hell, and took with ravishment
The thronging audience. *Milton.*
If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more
when she is thus beautified on purpose to allure the eye, and
take the heart. *Decay of Piety.*
This beauty shines through some mens actions, lets off all
that they do, and takes all they come near. *Locke.*
Cleombrotus was to taken with this prospect, that he had
no patience. *Watts.*
9. To surprize; to catch.
Wife men are overborn when taken at a disadvantage. *Gallier of Confidence.*
10. To entrap; to catch in a snare.
Take us the foxes, that spoil the vines. *2 Cant. xv.*
11. To understand in any particular sense or manner.
The words are more properly taken for the air or rather
than the heavens. *Raleigh.*
You take me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of
an holy war. *Bacon's holy War.*
I take it, and iron brags, called white brags, hath some
mixture of tin to help the lustre. *Bacon.*
Why, now you take me; these are rites
That grace love's days, and crown his nights:
These are the motions I would see.
Give them one simple idea, and see that they take it right,
and perfectly comprehend it. *Benj. Johnson.*
Charity taken in its largest extent, is nothing else but the
sincere love of God and our neighbour. *Watts.*
12. To exact.
Take no usury of him or increase. *Lev. xxv. 36.*
13. To get; to have; to appropriate.
And the king of Sodom said unto Abram, give me the
persons, and take the goods to thyself. *Gen. xiv. 21.*
14. To use; to employ.
This man always takes time, and ponders things maturely
before he passes his judgment. *Watts.*
15. To blast; to infect.
Strike her young bones,
You taking airs with lameness. *Shakespeare.*
16. To judge in favour of.
The nicest eye could no distinction make
Where lay the advantage, or what side to take. *Dryden.*
17. To admit any thing bad from without.
I ought to have a care
To keep my wounds from taking air. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
18. To get; to procure.
Striking stones they took fire out of them. *2 Mac. x. 3.*
19. To turn to; to practise.
If any of the family be distressed, order is taken for their
relief: if any be subject to vice, or take ill courses, they are
reproved. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
20. To close in with; to comply with.
Old as I am, I take thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword. *Dryden.*
She to her country's use resign'd your sword, *Dryden.*
And you, kind lover, took her at her word. *Dryden.*
I take thee at thy word. *Roscoe's Ambitious Step-mother.*
Where any one thought is such, that we have power to
take it up or lay it by, there we are at liberty. *Locke.*
21. To form; to fix.
Resolutions taken upon full debate, were seldom prosecuted
with equal resolution. *Clarendon.*
22. To catch in the hand; to seize.
He put forth a hand, and took me by a lock of my head. *Ezek. viii. 3.*
23. To admit; to suffer.
I took not arms till urg'd by self defence. *Dryden.*
Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;
Now take the mould; now bend thy mind to feel
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*
24. To perform any action.
Peradventure we shall prevail against him, and take our re-
venge on him. *Jer. xx. 10.*
Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and took hold of it
for the oxen shook it. *2 Sam. vi. 6.*
Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia. *2 Cor.*
Before I proceed, I would be glad to take some breath. *Bacon's holy War.*
His wind he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth,
but justly observed the rule of drinking with one breath. *Haleswell on Providence.*
- Then call'd his brothers,
And her to whom his nuptial vows were bound; *A long*

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- A long sigh he drew,
And his voice failing, took his last adieu. *Dryden's Fab.*
- The Sabine Clausus came,
And from afar, at Dryops took his aim. *Dryden's Æn.*
- Her lovers names in order to run o'er;
The girl took breath full thirty times and more. *Dryden.*
Heighten'd revenge he should have took;
He should have burnt his tutor's book. *Prior.*
- The husband's affairs made it necessary for him to take a
voyage to Naples. *Addison's Spectator.*
- I took a walk in Lincoln's Inn Garden. *Tatler.*
- The Carthaginian took his seat, and Pompey entered with
great dignity in his own person. *Tatler.*
- I am possessed of power and credit, can gratify my favour-
ites, and take vengeance on my enemies. *Swift.*
25. To receive into the mind.
When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, they took
knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. *Acts iv.*
It appeared in his face, that he took great contentment in
this our question. *Bacon.*
Doctor Moore, in his Ethics, reckons this particular in-
clination, to take a prejudice against a man for his looks,
among the smaller vices in morality, and names it a profo-
poepleia. *Addison's Spect. N^o. 86.*
A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance
on lectures, unless he clearly takes up the sense. *Watts.*
26. To go into.
When news were brought that the French king besieged
Constance, he posted to the sea-coast to take ship. *Camden.*
Tygers and lions are not apt to take the water. *Hale.*
27. To go along; to follow; to pursue.
The joyful short-liv'd news soon spread around,
Took the same train. *Dryden.*
Observing still the motions of their flight,
What cause they took, what happy signs they shew. *Dry.*
28. To swallow; to receive.
Consider the insatiation of several bodies, and of their
appetite to take in others. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Turkeys take down stones, having found in the gizzard of
one no less than seven hundred. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
29. To swallow as a medicine.
Tell an ignoramus in place to his face that he has a wit
above all the world, and as fulsome a dose as you give him
he shall readily take it down, and admit the commendation,
though he cannot believe the thing. *South.*
Upon this assurance he took phylick. *Locke.*
The glutinous mucilage that is on the outides of the seeds
washed off causes them to take. *Mortimer's Husb.*
30. To choose one of more.
Take to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton.*
Either but one inan, or all men are kings: take which you
please it dissolves the bonds of government. *Locke.*
31. To copy.
Our phoenix queen was pourtray'd too so bright,
Beauty alone cou'd beauty take so right. *Dryden.*
32. To convey; to carry; to transport.
Carry sir John Falstaff to the fleet,
Take all his company along with him. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
He sat him down in a street; for no man took them into
his house to lodging. *Judges xix. 15.*
33. To fasten on; to seize.
Wherefoever he taketh him he teareth him; and he foam-
eth. *Mark ix. 18.*
No temptation hath taken you, but such as is common to
man. *1 Cor. x. 13.*
When the frost and rain have taken them they grow dan-
gerous. *Temple.*
At first they warm, then scorch, and then they take,
Now with long necks from side to side they feed;
At length grown strong their mother-lize forsake,
And a new colony of flames succeed. *Dryden.*
No beast will eat four grass till the frost hath taken it. *Mort.*
In burning of stubble, take care to plow the land up round
the field, that the fire may not take the hedges. *Mortimer.*
34. Not to refuse; to accept.
Take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, he shall be
surely put to death. *Nam. xxxv. 31.*
Thou tak'st thy mother's word too far, said he,
And hast usurp'd thy boasted pedigree. *Dryden.*
He that should demand of him how begetting a child gives
the father absolute power over him, will find him answer
nothing: we are to take his word for this. *Locke.*
Who will not receive clipped money whilst he fees the
great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and
goldsmiths will take it of him. *Locke.*
35. To adopt.
I will take you to me for a people, and I will be to you a
God. *Exod. vi. 7.*
36. To change with respect to place.
When he departed, he took out two pence, and gave them
to the host. *Luke x. 35.*

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- He put his hand into his bosom; and when he took it out,
it was leproous. *Exod. iv. 6.*
- If you slit the artery, thrust a pipe into it, and cast a strait
ligature upon that part containing the pipe, the artery will
not beat below the ligature; yet do but take it off, and it
will beat immediately. *Ray.*
Lovers flung themselves from the top of the precipice into
the sea, where they were sometimes taken up alive. *Addison.*
37. To separate.
A multitude, how great soever, brings not a man any
nearer to the end of the inexhaustible stock of number, where
still there remains as much to be added as if none were taken
out. *Locke.*
- The living fabrick now in pieces takes,
Of every part due observation make;
All which such art discovers. *Blackmore.*
38. To admit.
Let not a widow be taken into the number under three-
score. *1 Tim. v. 9.*
- Though so much of heav'n appears in my make,
The soulest impressions I easily take. *Swift.*
39. To perjure; to go in.
He alone,
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way. *Milton.*
To the port she takes her way,
And stands upon the margin of the sea. *Dryden.*
Give me leave to seize my delin'd prey,
And let eternal justice take the way. *Dryden.*
It was her fortune once to take her way
Along the sandy margin of the sea. *Dryden.*
40. To receive any temper or disposition of mind.
They shall not take shame. *Mic. ii. 6.*
Thou hast scourged me, and hast taken pity on me. *Tob.*
They take delight in approaching to God. *Isa. lviii. 2.*
Take a good heart, O Jerusalem. *Bar. iv. 30.*
Men die in desire of some things which they take to heart. *Bacon.*
- Few are so wicked as to take delight
In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.*
Children, if kept out of ill company, will take a pride to
behave themselves prettily, perceiving themselves esteemed.
Locke on Education.
41. To endure; to bear.
I can be as quiet as any body with those that are quarrel-
some, and be as troublesome as another when I meet with
those that will take it. *L'Estrange.*
Won't you then take a jest? *Spectator, N^o. 422.*
He met with such a reception as those only deserve who
are content to take it. *Swift's Miscel.*
42. To draw; to derive.
The firm belief of a future judgment, is the most forcible
motive to a good life; because taken from this consideration
of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*
43. To leap; to jump over.
That hand which had the strength, ev'n at your door,
To cudgel you, and make you take the hatch. *Shakespeare.*
44. To assume.
Fit you to the custom,
And take t'ye as your predecessors have,
Your honour with your form. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
I take liberty to say, that these propositions are so far from
having a universal assent, that to a great part of mankind
they are not known. *Locke.*
45. To allow; to admit.
Take not any term, howsoever authorized by the language
of the schools, to stand for any thing till you have an idea of
it. *Locke.*
Chemists take, in our present controversy, something for
granted which they ought to prove. *Boyle.*
46. To receive with fondness.
I lov'd you still, and took your weak excuses, *Dryden.*
Took you into my bosom.
47. To carry out for use.
He commanded them that they should take nothing for
their journey, save a staff. *Mar. vi. 8.*
48. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion.
This I take it
Is the main motive of our preparations. *Shakespeare.*
The spirits that are in all tangible bodies are scarce known.
Sometimes they take them for vacuum, whereas they are
the most active of bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The farmer took himself to have deserved as much as any
man, in contributing more, and appearing sooner, in their
first approach towards rebellion. *Clarendon.*
Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is because he
was deceived; and so too that for virtue and affection which
was nothing but vice in a disguise. *South.*
Our depraved appetites cause us often to take that for
true imitation of nature which has no resemblance of it. *Dryden.*
- So soft his tresses, fill'd with trickling pearl,
You'd doubt his sex, and take him for a girl. *Tate.*